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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SES-
SION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 25.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and
diplomatic expenses of Government for the year
eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Be enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following sums be,
and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid
out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury,
viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice
President of the United States, the Secretary of
State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Sec-
retary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the
Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars;

The salary of the Secretary to sign patents for
public lands, per act of March second, eighteen
hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred
dollars;

For clerks and messengers in the office of the
Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred
dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the Department
of State, including publishing and distributing the
laws, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For compiling and printing the Biennial Register
one thousand eight hundred dollars: *Provided*,
That the printing of the said Biennial Register, and
the job printing, stationery, and binding of each of
the Executive Departments, shall be furnished by
contract, proposals for which shall regularly be ad-
vertised for in the public prints. The classes, char-
acter, and description of the printing being speci-
fied in each advertisement, as far as that can be
done, and it being made a condition in all cases,
unless otherwise specifically stated in the adver-
tisement, that the work shall be done in the city of
Washington; and the contract shall in each case
so far as the proposals and acceptance shall en-
able the contract to be made, to be given to the
lowest bidder, whose bid shall be accompanied
with proper testimonials of the ability of the bid-
der to fulfil his contract;

For the superintendent and watchman of the
northeast executive building, one thousand five
hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, in-
cluding fuel, labor, oil and repairs, three thousand
three hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers
in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, six-
teen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the clerks in said office,
per act of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and
thirty-six, entitled, An act to regulate the de-
posits of the public money, three thousand six
hundred dollars;

For compensation to the First Comptroller of
the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars:
For compensation to the clerks and messengers
in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen
thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Second Comptroller,
three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the second Comptroller, including
the compensation of two clerks transferred from
the office of the Fourth Auditor, twelve thousand
two hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the First Auditor of the
Treasury, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the first Auditor, fifteen thousand
nine hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the
Treasury, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen
thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Third Auditor, three
thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers
in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-seven
thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For three additional clerks, under the act of the
twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eight-
een, to enable the Third Auditor to execute the act
of sixth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight,
two thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation to two additional clerks, em-
ployed under the act of the eighteenth January,
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, for
the payment of horses and other property lost or
destroyed, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor, three
thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the Fourth Auditor, fifteen thou-
sand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For an additional clerk in the same, to carry into
effect the act of the third of March, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-seven, for the more equitable ad-
ministration of the pension fund, one thousand dol-
lars;

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor, three
thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the Fifth Auditor, nine thousand
eight hundred dollars;

For compensation of two clerks in the office of
the Fifth Auditor, according to the act of the
seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight,
two thousand dollars;

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United
States, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the Treasurer of the United States,
one or more of which clerks may be employed in
the other offices of the Treasury Department, ten
thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the Register of the Treas-
ury, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers
in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-
four thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office, per act of fourth July, eight-
teen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of the recorder, solicitor,
draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerks,
messengers, and packers in the office of the Com-
missioner of the General Land Office, one hun-
dred and seven thousand eight hundred and fifty
dollars;

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treas-
ury, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger
in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three
thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For expenses of stationery, printing, and all
other contingent expenses of the Treasury Depart-
ment, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury,
including copying, and expenses incurred in conse-
quence of the burning of the Treasury building,
twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For translating foreign languages, and for re-
ceiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters,
in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, three
hundred dollars;

For stating and printing public accounts, one
thousand four hundred dollars;

For the office of the First Comptroller, two thou-
sand dollars;

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one
thousand five hundred dollars;

For the office of the First Auditor, one thousand
dollars;

For the office of the Second Auditor, one thou-
sand dollars;

For the office of the Third Auditor, one thou-
sand dollars;

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thou-
sand dollars;

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand
dollars;

For the office of the Treasurer of the United
States, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the office of the Register of the Treasury,
three thousand dollars;

For the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
one thousand dollars;

For parchment, books, stationery, advertising,
rent of an additional building, and contingent ex-
penses of the General Land Office, and for books
and blanks for the district land offices, nineteen
thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and two
watchmen for the additional building for the use of
the General Land Office, one thousand and fifty
dollars;

For compensation of the superintendent and
watchman of the southern executive building,
two thousand one hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the building occu-
pied by the Treasury, including fuel, oil, labor re-
pairs, furniture, and for rent, amounting to three
thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum,
twelve thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messengers
in the office of the Secretary of War, including the
messenger in the Bounty Land Bureau, thirteen
thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the office of the Sec-
retary of War, three thousand dollars;

For books, maps, and plans, for the War De-
partment, one thousand dollars;

For compensation of extra clerks when employ-
ed in said office, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of In-
dian Affairs, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger
in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
sixteen thousand four hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, two thou-
sand dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pen-
sions, three thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks transferred from the
office of the Secretary of War to the office of the
Commissioner of Pensions, four thousand eight
hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messengers for
the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, au-
thorized by act of ninth May, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-six, thirteen thousand four hundred
and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, three
thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messenger in
the office of the Paymaster General, seven thou-
sand one hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, including
two hundred dollars for arrearages, seven hundred
dollars;

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the

office of the Commanding General, one thousand
five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, three
hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messenger in
the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand
six hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thou-
sand six hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in
the office of the Quartermaster General, seven
thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thou-
sand dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in
the office of the Commissary General of Purchases
four thousand two hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, eight
hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in
the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence,
four thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, three
thousand two hundred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in
the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six
hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, including
one thousand dollars for expenses attending the re-
moval of the office, fifteen hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerk and messenger in the
office of the Surgeon General, one thousand six
hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, five hun-
dred dollars;

For compensation of clerks and messenger in
the Ordnance Office, eight thousand six hundred
and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, one thou-
sand dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in
the Topographical Bureau, two thousand five
hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said bureau, one
thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For compensation of superintendent and watch-
men of the northwest executive building, two thou-
sand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, in-
cluding rent of Bounty Land Office, for labor, fuel,
oil, and repairs, and for the contingencies of the
fire engines and apparatus, four thousand seven
hundred dollars;

For compensation of the clerks and messengers
in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, twelve
thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, including
three thousand dollars for extra clerk hire, six
thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Commissioners of the
Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Secretary of the navy
board, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerks and messenger of
the navy board, eight thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, including
seven hundred dollars for arrearages of extra clerk
hire, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of superintendent and watchman of
the southwest executive building, one thousand
two hundred and fifty dollars;

For altering and painting passages in said build-
ing, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said building, three
thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to three Assistant Postmasters
General, per act third July, eighteen hundred and
thirty-six, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messengers in
the General Post Office, forty-eight thousand six
hundred dollars;

For topographer and additional clerks, in said
office, and a clerk to keep the appropriation ac-
count, eleven thousand six hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office including
four thousand dollars for rent and fuel for the Au-
ditors office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For compensation of two watchmen, six hundred
dollars;

For compensation to the Auditor of the Post Of-
fice, three thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks and messengers in
said office, fifty-five thousand five hundred dol-
lars;

For eleven additional clerks in said office, thir-
teen thousand two hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, including
the expense of quarterly books, stationery, print-
ing, and pay of laborers, four thousand seven hun-
dred dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general north-
west of the Ohio, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in his office, per acts
of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six
thousand three hundred dollars;

For compensation to the surveyor general for
Illinois and Missouri, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in the office of said
surveyor general per acts of ninth May, eighteen
hundred and thirty-six, three thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty dollars;

For compensation to the surveyor general of Ar-
kansas, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of said
surveyor general, two thousand eight hundred dol-
lars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of
Louisiana, two thousand dollars;

For compensation to clerks in the office of said
surveyor general, per act ninth May, eighteen
hundred and thirty-six, two thousand five hundred
dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of
Mississippi, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of said
surveyor general, per acts of ninth May, eighteen
hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of
Alabama, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of said
surveyor general, per acts of ninth May, eighteen
hundred and thirty-six, two thousand two hundred
dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of
Florida, two thousand dollars;

For compensation of clerks in the office of said
surveyor general, three thousand five hundred
dollars;

For compensation of the surveyor general of
Wisconsin, and of the clerks in his office, per act
of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight,
three thousand one hundred dollars;

For extra clerks and draughtsmen in the offices
of the surveyors general, to be apportioned accord-
ing to the exigencies of the service, eight thousand
dollars;

For extra clerks to transcribe field notes of sur-
vey, for the purpose of having them preserved at
the seat of Government, to be expended in case
fire-proof vaults are not furnished for their preser-
vation, at the following offices, viz:

Of the surveyor general northwest of Ohio,
four thousand five hundred dollars;

Of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri,
three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars;

Of the surveyor general of Arkansas, three
thousand dollars;

Of the surveyor general of Louisiana, four thou-
sand five hundred dollars;

Of the surveyor general of Mississippi, four thou-
sand two hundred and ninety dollars; and

Of the surveyor general of Wisconsin, three
thousand dollars;

For compensation to the Commissioner of Pub-
lic Buildings, in Washington, two thousand three
hundred dollars;

For compensation to three assistants to the com-
missioner, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge,
and for the expense of oil for the lamps, one thou-
sand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For compensation to the officers and clerks of
the mint, twenty thousand four hundred dollars;

For pay of laborers in the various departments
of the mint, and for contingent expenses, twenty-
three thousand dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses, in-
cluding the wastage of gold and silver, fuel, materials,
stationary, water, rent, and taxes, eighteen thou-
sand three hundred dollars;

For new machinery, three thousand dollars;

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved
at the mint, one thousand dollars;

For compensation to the officers and clerks of
the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, six
thousand dollars;

For pay of laborers in the various departments
of the same, three thousand six hundred dollars;

For wastage of gold, and for contingent ex-
penses of the same, five thousand one hundred dollars;

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the
branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, six thousand
dollars;

For pay of laborers in the various departments
of the same, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For wastage of gold, and for contingent ex-
penses of the same, four thousand one hundred
dollars;

For compensation to the officers and clerks of
the branch mint of New Orleans, twelve thousand
nine hundred dollars;

For pay of laborers in the various departments
of the same, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For wastage of gold and silver, and for contin-
gent expenses of the same, seventeen thousand one
hundred dollars;

For compensation of the Governor, judges, and
secretary of Wisconsin Territory, nine thousand
one hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses, pay, and mileage of
the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of
officers of the Council, printing, furniture, station-
ary, fuel, and other incidental expenses, twenty-
five thousand dollars;

For compensation of the Governor, judges, and
secretary of the Territory of Florida, fourteen
thousand three hundred and seventy dollars;

For contingent expenses, pay, and mileage of
the members of the Legislative Council of said
Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, print-
ing, furniture, rent, stationary, fuel, and other in-
cidental expenses, twenty-eight thousand two hun-
dred and fifteen dollars;

For compensation to the Governor, judges and
secretary of the Territory of Iowa, eight thousand
two hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses, pay, and mileage of the
Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, fur-
niture, stationary, fuel, and all other incidental ex-
penses, including an arrearage of sixteen thousand
three hundred and fifty-four dollars, for eighteen
hundred and thirty-eight, thirty-seven thousand one
hundred and four dollars;

For compensation to the chief justice, the as-
sociate judges, and district judges of the United
States, ninety-three thousand nine hundred dollars;

For compensation of the chief justice, and as-
sociate judges of the District of Columbia, and of
the judges of the criminal and orphans' court of
said district, twelve thousand seven hundred dol-
lars;

For compensation to the Attorney General of
the United States, four thousand dollars;

For compensation to the clerk and messenger in
the office of the Attorney General, one thousand
three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said office, five hun-
dred dollars;

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions
of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars;

For compensation to the district attorneys and
marshals, as granted by law, including those in the
several Territories, and arrearages, fourteen thou-
sand eight hundred and forty-two dollars;

[To be continued.]

CASH FOR HEMP.
THE highest market price will be paid for good clean
Hemp, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

February 7, 1839.

611.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel & Expositor.

TEXAS.—We are glad to see that a writer over
the signature of Cato, in the Texas Telegraph, is
exposing the [dreadful] evils that await Texas in
the event of a national bank. We should think
that the United States had afforded ample experi-
ence to prevent our neighboring country from
plunging into that vortex of oppression and corrup-
tion, which has well nigh reduced this country to
the brink of ruin. The idea of a state borrowing
money to loan it to its citizens for purposes of spec-
ulation, trade, or any thing else, is one of the most
dangerous steps, and is repugnant to every correct
principle of political economy. It would be per-
fectly just and proper for Texas to borrow money
on her bonds to pay the debts incurred by her
glorious war for independence, and also to enable
her to support the government for a few years,
without imposing heavy taxes on that gallant band
who achieved her liberties, as well as the pioneers
who are now settling the country. But even this
debt ought to be provided for by a sinking fund as
soon as possible.

The late corrupt transaction between the Com-
mercial and Rail Road Bank of this city, and some
agent of the Texian government, by which three
or four negotiators would have put about two hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars in their own pocket-
s, is a fair specimen of the villainy of the bond
making and bank making systems. By it these
few cunning knaves, without any recom mendation
either for talents or services to their country, in a
few days would have realized princely fortunes at
the expense of the people of Texas and Mississippi.
Now this is always the case to a more or less ex-
tent: these dealers in paper securities always get
rich while the mass of the people get poor under
the system. Is it not plain, therefore, to the most
ignorant, that the great interests of the people are
ruined instead of being promoted by building up a
few soulless and brainless nabobs at their expense.

The old men of Cincinnati recollect the desola-
tion created in the Queen City of the West by the
United States Bank in 1825. She had extended her
issues to an enormous extent in that city, and
started a wild spirit of speculation, by which houses
were built and lots purchased much beyond the leg-
itimate wants of trade and the surplus capital of
the country. She at her own good time called
in her issues there, and let them out at some other
point of the Union; and by this means, hundreds of
"the best men in the country," as the swindlers
call themselves, were crushed. The bank, through
her agents, brought up this property at

SPEECH OF MR. HOLT.

Extract of the Speech of Mr. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, delivered before the National Convention assembled at Baltimore, May 22, 1855.

"Mr Holt, of Kentucky, then rose, and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, the gentleman who has just taken his seat, has announced, as the organ of the Virginia delegation, that they cannot, nor can their constituents, acquiesce in the nomination just made by this convention, of Col. R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency; and he has placed that secession from the popular will here expressed, upon the ground that this distinguished citizen of the West does not support the republican faith, as understood by Virginia. Sir, I have heard this declaration with equal surprise and regret. I know not what constitutes republicanism in the estimate of Virginia, and the gentleman has not thought proper to inform us. But I do know something of the history and character of the illustrious patriot and hero, whose devotion to Democratic principles has been so unexpectedly and wantonly assailed. Who is he? If, Mr. President, you could this moment transport yourself "to the fair west," you would find upon one of our green and sunny fields, surrounded by the implements of husbandry, a person whose plain and simple garb, whose frank, cordial and most amiable bearing, would tell you that he had sprung from the people; that he was still one of them, and that his heart in all his recollections, its hopes and its sympathies, was blended with the fortunes of the toiling millions. But, sir, his scarred and shattered frame and limping gait, would tell you, too, that the story of his life was not confined to a mere recital of household hospitalities or neighbourhood charities. That story is no legend of obscure or doubtful authenticity, it lingers not alone in the kindly bosom of friends but every tongue in the republic can give utterance, and the brightest pages of our country's history have caught lustre from its glowing record. When the nation was agonizing and bleeding at every pore, when war had desolated with fire and sword your northern frontier, and the best blood in the land had been vainly spilt upon its plains, he left the warm walls of Congress for the bleak winds of the Canadas; and waiting for no summons from the recruiting officer, he rallied about him the chivalry of his State, and dashed with his gallant volunteers to the scene of hostilities, resolved to perish or retrieve the national honour.—With daring impetuosity, he pursued and overtook the enemy—threw himself like a thunderbolt of war into the thickest of the fight—fought hand to hand and eye to eye with the Briton, and his savage myrmidons—poured on his blood like water, triumphed and returned, loaded with the richest trophies of the campaign. Sir, his deeds rely not for recollection or blazonry upon musty records, nor yet upon caucus or convention addresses—they have been spoken in the thunders of victorious battle; they have been spoken upon the hacked and broken armour of his country's invaders. His life has been one of unflinching, unswerving devotion to freedom and to the people. The people love him because he first loved them. His popularity rests upon no calculation of political chances. It is not seated in the arithmetic, but in the deep and ardent affections of his country.

"It is not intriguers or President makers, nor the starched strutting brainless aristocrats of your villages, that rally around him. No! it is the enlightened, liberal, labouring people, whom he has served. It is the mechanics—the bold and hardy yeomanry, who are their country's pride in peace, its bulwark in war; men of the ploughshare and pruning knife, who, amid the late "panic," which spread dismay and panic from one end of the union to the other, stood firm as the seated hills, still planting their crops, and hailing the storm and the calm as equally commissioned to bless them—men, sir, who were dependant for no banking facilities, who drew upon no heartless corporation, but upon the God that made them; and they were answered by the sunshine and the shower; their flocks sported in beauty and in gladness through their smiling fields; their harvests were ripened; their granaries were filled. To these they look for nurture; for protection to the brooding wings of the Almighty, and under their shadow, and amidst the household worship, that blessed their domestic hearth, in the pride and unsullied nobility of their nature, they vowed "eternal hostility to every kind of tyranny that can oppress the mind of man." Under the influence of this high and noble resolve, the bank, with all its train of intrigue and profligacies, has gone to the wall, and a peal of popular triumph has been shouted at the polls, which will ring, I trust, with sickening agony in the ears of purse proud usurpation, for ages to come.

"These are the men, Mr. President, that have demanded and will sustain, the nomination of the distinguished personage to whose character and patriotic character I have just referred. His fame like that of our venerable Chief Magistrate, spreads every where—alike in the wilderness and the "city full"—penetrating into the far valleys, climbing to the hill tops, and reaching in its kindling, animating influences, every log cabin beyond the mountains."

Western Globe.

COL. JOHNSON AND THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The names of several distinguished individuals have appeared in the public journals, as suitable candidates for the Vice Presidency. Some of those have declared their determination not to be candidates, while others remain at the disposal of the people. This is proper, and should be the practice in all Governments based upon Republican principles, to keep open for free discussion, the claims of all persons suggested for nomination, as long as possible; allowing, however, full time after such nomination, for the people to make up an opinion and form a choice.

With this view of the subject, there can be no impropriety, but a great advantage in presenting for the consideration of the people, the names of leading Democrats from every State. The present distinguished individual who fills the elevated and highly responsible station of Vice President, appears to give the fullest satisfaction, as he has always done in the various public duties assigned him, for the last thirty years; and while he acts on the correct Democratic principle of neither seeking nor declining any station which his countrymen may call on him to occupy, we deprecate any attempt, no matter from what quarter it may come, to create the impression that he is not willing to serve again if the public voice should demand it.

A letter from London, dated on the 11th ult., says that Tobacco is rising in London and Liverpool, and in all the Baltic ports; and that Kentucky Tobacco is in particular request, at improving prices.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

One hundred and fifty-seven members of the next Congress have now been elected. They are divided politically as follows:

26th Congress. 25th Congress.			
Whig.	V. Buren.	Whig.	V. Buren.
Maine, 2	6	3	5
New Hampshire, 5	5	5	5
Vermont, 3	2	4	1
Massachusetts, 10	2	11	1
Connecticut, 6	—	—	6
New York, 21	19	10	30
New Jersey, 6	—	6	—
Pennsylvania, 11	17	11	17
Delaware, 1	1	1	2
South Carolina, 2	7	7	1
Georgia, 9	—	1	8
Arkansas, 1	—	1	1
Louisiana, 2*	—	2	1
Ohio, 8	11	11	8
Illinois, 1	2	—	3
Michigan, 1	—	1	—
Missouri, 2	—	2	—
—	81	76	67
—	76	—	91
Whig majority, 5	—	—	24
—	24	—	—
Whig gain, 29	—	—	—

*One vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rice Garland, Whig.

The elections in nine States, and an election to fill a vacancy in Louisiana, take place in the course of the present spring and summer, when the remaining eighty-five members are to be chosen. The following shows the politics of the members from those States in the last Congress:

Whigs and Cons. Van Buren.			
—	—	—	—
Rhode Island, 2	—	—	3
Maryland, 5	—	—	14
Virginia, 7	—	—	5
North Carolina, 8	—	—	3
Alabama, 2	—	—	—
Mississippi, 2	—	—	3
Tennessee, 10	—	—	1
Kentucky, 19	—	—	1
Indiana, 6	—	—	—
Louisiana, (vacancy,) 1	—	—	—
25th Congress, 55	—	—	30
26th Congress, 81	—	—	76
—	136	—	106
—	106	—	—
Whig majority, 30	—	—	—

We copy the foregoing tables from the New York Express, and will venture to make a few corrections and predictions. In the first table, six members are improperly claimed in New Jersey, six in Georgia, and one in Illinois. Take thirteen from the Whig side and give thirteen to the Democratic side, and of the 157 members already elected to the next Congress

The Democrats will have 69

The Whigs will have 68

Democratic majority, 21

In the States which have yet to elect members, the Democratic party will gain—probably as follows: North Carolina 2, Alabama 1, Mississippi 2, Tennessee 5, Kentucky 3, Indiana 5—say 18—which will give the friends of the Administration 48—the opposition 57. Majority for the Administration, 11. The States which have elected members have given a Democratic majority of 21. The States that are to elect will probably give a majority on the same side of 11. Probable Democratic majority in the next Congress, 32

The Whig papers only expose their own lack of veracity and the weakness of their party by claiming all the members from Georgia, when it is known that six if not seven of them are anti-abolition, anti-bank, and anti-tariff, and cannot act with the Opposition. In claiming six members in New Jersey, where six Democrats were really elected, and one in the northern district of Illinois, where a majority of votes were cast for Douglass, the Democratic candidate, the Federalists are only making a fresh display of their natural disposition to govern in opposition to the popular will, and trample the right of suffrage in the dust.

Their case, however, is a hopeless one, as their boasting only proves—though they have boasted in figures—that they are destined to be in a minority in the next Congress. Men enough have been purchased since the members of the 25th Congress were chosen to throw the Administration in a minority in the House of Representatives—but the people have decreed that the popular branch of the Government shall not "stay bought." It will be rescued in the approaching elections by the "favorite west," as Mr. Jefferson termed this section of the Union.—Louisville Advertiser.

A LARGE COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A fellow was arrested in Burlington, Vt. on the 22d ult. for uttering counterfeit notes. At the time of his arrest he was a pedler, and offering a counterfeit to one of his purchasers, caused suspicion, and information was given to the sheriff, who immediately proceeded to the lodgings of the pedler, and examined his trunk. It contained only a few pieces of solid linen and several large lumps of maple sugar. The sheriff breaking a lump, discovered in the inside a large roll of bills. Proceeding with his examination, he found several hundred dollars secreted in the same manner. The ingenious counterfeiter was examined and committed for trial at the next term of the Chittenden County Court.

THE AWFUL PLUNGE!—The St. Catharines, U. C. Journal of the 6th: states that five men went over Niagara Falls on the previous Thursday. The Journal says, "The only particulars which we have been able to learn, are that just before sunrise on Thursday morning last, a boat with two men in it was discovered in the middle of the river, above the falls, vainly endeavouring to make their way through the ice, with which they were enclosed, to the Canada shore. Their utmost exertions proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In half an hour after, another boat, with three men in it, was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying too, to gain the Canada side; but in a few moments shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday the body of a man was picked up in the Whirlpool, supposed to be one of these unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars, and a valuable gold watch. We have no other particulars."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

We are requested to announce CAPT. STEPHEN M. FARISII, as a candidate to represent the counties of Morgan and Lawrence in the next Legislature. He is a Democrat and in favor of the Rail Road Bank.

The last Commonwealth contains a notice for calling a meeting of the citizens of Woodford, on Monday next, for the purpose of nominating another candidate for Congress in this district.

The last Maysville Monitor reiterates its charges against Messrs. Wickliffe and Combs, of having, in their speeches at Cincinnati, vulgarly abused Louisville and Maysville, and refers to the Hon. David Trimble, and another gentleman, as having been present, and hearing the speeches, and confirming the statements of the Monitor. If that paper is not more fortunate in his other gentleman, than in his reference to Maj. Trimble, his gallantry has placed him in an unenviable dilemma.

We have seen and conversed with Maj. Trimble, who, so far from corroborating the Monitor's statement, declared to us, that he was not in Cincinnati at the time the speeches were delivered.

We have also conversed with a Cincinnati, of the first respectability, who says he heard the speeches, and that they contained no epithets ofensive to either of the complaining cities. Messrs. Wickliffe and Combs make the same declarations themselves.

It does seem strange to us, that the Editor of the Monitor should seek to sow the seeds of discord and strife, between the cities of Maysville and Lexington. If any benefit could result to Maysville by the defamation of Lexington, the course of the Monitor might be tolerated; but we are bound to believe the respectable citizens of that city cannot approve that course.

As well might Lexington raise objections to the construction of the Germantown road, as either Maysville or Louisville object to the Covington road.

Our neighbour of the Intelligencer has made a most important discovery, which he announced to his readers on Tuesday last—no less than that "the loco-foco party, although they are silent, and appear to be inactive, were never more vigilant; and for years have not counted as confidently upon an accession to their strength in the Legislature, if not upon being able to carry the next gubernatorial election."

He charges the democrats with stratagem, to divide the Whig party, and says, "it is with pain and apprehension that we see individuals who are prominent in the Whig ranks, and who, heretofore, have been looked up to as guides of the party, falling into the snare which has been so artfully laid for them."

This information, we should say, must be truly consoling to the Whigs; and most disastrous intelligence to the democrats.

But the remedy proposed to counteract the wicked designs of the democrats, is truly whiggish:—Let no measure of State policy, have any influence in the coming election! Abandon all matters of interest to the State, in order to ensure the election of a Whig to the Legislature!

Ruin the country by unwise legislation, but fail not to elect Whigs as Representatives. Is the editor of the Intelligencer astonished, that men of intelligence and independence, who have a just regard for their interests—that prominent individuals in the Whig ranks, should shake off their party fetters, and unite with those who are looking to the good of the country, and not to the aggrandisement of a particular individual? If he is, we can assure him that greater astonishment is likely to await him. The day has gone by, when the great interests of Kentucky are to be abandoned to subserve the ambition of the Ashland orator. Strongly as Kentuckians have been attached to the car of this juggernaut, the infatuation is dissolved, and all thinking men perceive, that it is better to foster the wise institutions of the country and to introduce others, than to adhere to any man, thereby abandoning the true policy of the State.

Of the course to be pursued by the Democracy of Fayette, we profess to have some knowledge. They will go decidedly for the present administration, and although they may be barred from sustaining a candidate of their own sentiments, or of selecting from the Whig candidates already in nomination, the editor of the Intelligencer may rely, they will be felt in August next.

Of the article in the Intelligencer, so far as it relates to the Charleston Rail Road, it seems to us rather as another pilot balloon, set off to indicate the course of the Great Western; upon which course, however, we think the people will not rest content, until they shall have something more specific.

To point out the bad policy of the recommendation of the Intelligencer, that no subjects of State interest should enter into the canvass for members of the Legislature, we will call the attention of our readers to a law which was approved the 29th of February, 1836, providing a sinking fund.

The second section of that law provides, "That the Governor of this Commonwealth, the President

of the Bank of Kentucky, the President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and the President of the Kentucky Bank of Louisville, shall be, and constitute the commissioners of the said sinking fund, and all the sources of revenue devoted by the first section of this act to a sinking fund, shall be under the control and management of the aforesaid commissioners of the sinking fund," &c.

The Presidents of the Banks are elected by the stockholders. A large portion of stockholders in all the Banks are foreigners. Consequently, the whole of the monied concerns of Kentucky, are mainly wielded by foreigners, and the agents liable to be changed annually, without the knowledge or consent of the State authorities.

It is true one of the commissioners is chosen by the people, but the other three being chosen by foreigners, places the complete control in their hands. And we should say such a state of things is calculated to alarm the reflecting part of the community, more than the election of a democrat to the State Legislature.

We shall advert to this subject again, and probably introduce facts, to sustain the impropriety of the enactment. We wish it distinctly understood that we object not to the present worthy members of the sinking fund, but the principle, upon examination, must be alarming to the patriot.

Of the laws relative to the school system, our correspondent PENN, clearly showed their impolicy and absurdity. To those numbers we refer the voters of the whole state, in their selection of members to the next legislature.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the City of Lexington and County of Fayette, a large and respectable number convened at the "Cheapside House," on Saturday the 27th, when DAN'L. BRADFORD, Esq. was called to the Chair, who briefly explained the object of the meeting.

After many animated remarks from divers gentlemen present, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolved, That C. W. Cloud, Matthew S. Flournoy, Dr. R. C. Holland, Thos. Van Swearingen, Jeremiah Kirtley, H. Johnson, Col. T. A. Russell, Jno. K. Cleary and C. M. Johnson be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to enquire into the propriety or impropriety of nominating candidates for the State Legislature or for Congress, and that they report to a Democratic Meeting, whenever they shall deem it expedient to call a meeting for that purpose.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report to a Democratic Meeting, the proper time and place for a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates, for Governor and Lieut. Governor of this State, and that Messrs. Chairman, Gen. Jno. McCalla, John W. Overton, Benj. Graves, N. L. Turner, Col. Lloyd Benton, Bernard Donohoo, Dr. S. C. Trotter, A. Morgan and John W. Forbes, constitute the Committee.

Resolved, That the Republican Flag is still waving in Kentucky, and will remain at the mast-head as long as a Democrat exists in it.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Kentucky, entertain the most unlimited confidence in the policy of the present administration, and the most devoted attachment to its present distinguished head—that all his measures have been characterized by that ardent devotion to the welfare and best interests of his country, which has animated him from the commencement of his illustrious political career to the present period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, entertaining such unqualified confidence, cherish the opinion, that in the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, are identified the welfare, prosperity, and the true interests of our common country.

Resolved, That in the able and impartial discharge of his duties, as the second officer of the General Government, to his unwavering devotion to Republican principles and to the true interests of his country, we cannot but award to the Vice President, the Hon. R. M. Johnson, the tribute of unqualified approbation, and believe that the welfare of the nation would be best secured by his re-election.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Fayette, hold another meeting at the Court House, in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Kentucky Gazette, with a request to all the Democratic papers in the State to copy them.

DAN'L. BRADFORD, Chm.

Gen. SAMUEL SMITH, of Baltimore, a soldier of the revolution, for many years a Senator in Congress, and late Mayor of Baltimore, died on the 24th ult. in the 87th year of his age. Having returned from a morning ride, he laid down upon a sofa, and was a short time after found dead.

The steam boat Pennsylvania, having on board a valuable cargo and fifty thousand dollars in specie, for the Decatur Bank, was burned at Paducah, on the night of the 21st ult. About \$10,000 of the specie was saved, in a partially melted state. The money was insured, and there was an insurance of \$5,000 on the boat. No lives lost.

The Louisville papers inform us also of the burning of the steamboat William Glasgow, on her way between the mouth of the Ohio and St. Louis. No particulars.

FIRE AT ALBANY.—A fire broke out in Albany N. Y., on the night of the 30th inst., and destroyed 35 houses. Estimated loss \$100,000. Insurance \$35,000.

Praise the Bridge that takes you over, is an old English maxim. We have hitherto neglected to acknowledge the receipt of a present from Mr. J. R. CLEARY, of as fine a Keg of Ale, as was ever tipped over tongue—nor did we intend to do so until the last drop should be exhausted. This unfortunate event has occurred; and although it was equal to any thing in America or in Europe, we have no doubt but its fellow, which we have ordered, will be vastly its superior.

We defy either Louisville, Wheeling, Pittsburg, London, or even Burton, to match our Lexington brewer. If either of them contend, they have only to send us a sample, and we will decide fairly.

This delightful beverage can be had in great purity, at our neighbours Blain & Bakes' and Blincoe's, and we believe at every Coffee-House in Lexington.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

MR. EDITOR—Will you allow a little space to a citizen, in reference to the proposed *New Medical Hall*? Let me suggest the purchase of Dr. Dudley's office and amphitheatre and the lot adjacent. Remove the buildings thence, and erect a splendid house on Mill Street, with portico, &c., and to extend back to the present Medical Hall. Let a spacious dome be put on the new house, and paint the whole white, and I venture to say, the establishment would be one of unequalled beauty and accommodations for the object in view. And then let it be understood that the city is to own the property.

A CITIZEN.

Lex. April 30.

FIRE AT OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.—From the New York papers we learn that a destructive fire occurred at Ogdenburg, opposite Prescott on the river St. Lawrence, on the night of the 16th inst. and was raging with great violence at 4 o'clock, on the following morning, when the mail left. On both sides of Ford street, the principal street, and on State and Isabella streets, the destruction had been complete. Among the houses burned was the Ogdenburg Bank, and many of the most valuable stores in the place. It was supposed by many to be the work of incendiaries from the Canada side, threats to that effect having been thrown out within a short time previous. Intelligencer.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel & Expositor.

THE BANKING SYSTEM IN MISSISSIPPI.—A brief glance at the history of the Bank of Vicksburg—not the Rail Road—will illustrate the evils of the system. This Bank commenced operation in December, 1837, or rather her stock was subscribed in that month; she went into the issue of her paper in the spring of 1838. Her bonafide capital all told, amounted precisely to the sum of \$110 in silver, and one gold eagle, making \$120. A few of the leading officers of the Rail Road Bank, with the aid of their Texian loan agent and commission merchant, in New Orleans, succeeded in getting \$100,000 out of the Canal Bank of New Orleans, which was paying specie, in order to take stock in the Bank of Vicksburg. These Canal Bank notes were guaranteed to be returned in a short time, and they were so returned to the Bank to which they belonged. The Bank of Vicksburg then commenced to flood the country with post notes, payable in 12 months, and in exchange for these notes, she obtained control of our planter's cotton. The notes of course depreciated, and have since only been worth about from 70 to 75 cents in the dollar. But the Bank having got control of the cotton, she drew on it, and with these northern funds, despatched one of her directors to Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., with 50,000 dollars, to purchase produce, pork, lard, bagging, and bale rope for the Bank, all of which was placed in the hands of different merchants in Mississippi and New Orleans, to be sold at the highest prices, raising her own money among the lowest river money. With this large amount of funds, the agent raised the price of provision, &c. in Kentucky and Ohio in a few days 20 per cent; and of course this increase in price was repaid by the people of Mississippi. All these facts were disclosed at the examination, by the Bank Commissioners, and may be found in their report.

But the balance of the history of this Bank, is still more interesting, as illustrating the injustice and outrage of the system. Though the Bank a few months after she commenced on \$120 capital, was able to begin the produce business with 50 thousand dollars capital; yet when her first batch of post notes became due last March, she refused to redeem them, and the holders were compelled to take other post notes of the Rail Road Bank, payable at the expiration of another year! Now the Rail Road Bank has failed, and the planter, mechanic and others who hold these promises to pay, will perhaps have to sell them to some of the same Banks agents at 30 per cent discount, or whatever they will command in market. A bare statement of the facts of this case is enough to excite the blush of shame, on the cheek of all who feel the honor, the interest, or the happiness of the State. In any other state it would arouse a storm that soon would demolish the foul system.

We have been told by one of the officers of this bank that she has retired from the produce business, and that her former agent now carries on that department solely on his own account. We are pleased to hear this, and if these were times for reflection—times when the determination to get money at all hazards did not extinguish all other principles of right and justice—we should hope that every man who aided, abetted, and counselled that institution, would feel a deep and lasting regret that he had been engaged in a transaction which will live in the history of Mississippi, and be referred to in after times as an illustration of the evils which speculation and banking bring in their train. The fact that the bank now declines any connexion with the pork business proves one of two things: either it must have been an unprofitable speculation, or that the directors have become satisfied of the impropriety and injustice of their course. We are charitable enough to attribute their motive to the latter.

There are in Mississippi about one thousand men employed in mixing liquor, and seven hundred and fifty engaged in the production of paper money, yet the whole male population over twenty-one, amounts only to about 35,000.

Vicksburg Sentinel and Expositor.

BENNETT'S NOMINATIONS.

Those who desire to laugh, can be accommodated by reading the following article from Bennett's New York Herald, a whig paper:

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION—ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES—NOMINATION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Such a disappointment—such an unlooked for result has astonished the whigs. Ever since, they have been walking about town like so many philosophers with their hands in their breeches pockets—and some of them with pockets to let. "What is the reason?" "How comes this?" "Can you explain?" "Tell us the causes?"—are the questions and remarks on every person's lips. Let us do this for them—lift the curtain and exhibit the causes and consequences of this extraordinary counter revolution, which will astonish the whole Union as much as it has astonished the foolish whigs.

The ascendancy of the Whigs in April, 1837, was produced by the revolution, which was generated and heightened by the foolish financial measures of the government. In the winter of 1836 and spring of 1837, we were the first to predict a revolution in the politics of New York, and ultimately in the nation, calculating the results from the very elements created by the revolution in trade. The whigs first gained the ascendancy here in April, 1837—and if their leaders and editors had possessed any degree of patriotism, discretion, or moderation, they might not now be astonished at the total defeat of this week, or have to deplore its fatal consequences hereafter.

Their first accession to political power was marked by intolerance and tyranny of every kind. They swept out of office almost every corporation officer—some of them patriots of the revolution of '76. Not content with this policy, an arrogant stockjobbing clique was organized in Wall street, who assumed the direction of the party, and audaciously sought to silence every free press, and persecute every independent man in the community. Who has forgotten—for I have not—the violation of justice, the insulting arrogance of such miserable creatures as Joe Hoxie, De Forest, and the other agents of the stockjobbing clique of Wall street, who hurried the corporation into needless and wasteful expenditures?

In the fall election of 1837, their splendid triumph only developed their arrogance, folly and madness to a greater and more alarming extent. Their mad orgies at Niblo's Garden, and the famous ten-dollar festival at the Astor House, were accompanied with the most vindictive, furious, false, and calumnious charges of their miserable journals, because I would not support such a man as Joe Hoxie, who was undeserving of any support from any honest person, in any honest community. Immediately thereafter succeeded the expedition of Watson Webb to Washington, the challenge to Ciley, the refusal to look upon Webb as a gentleman—the second challenge of Graves—the fight—the murder—the shocking bravados of Webb—and the general support of all these atrocities by the whig papers and whig leaders throughout the country.

In the fall of last year the whigs carried the Governor and State, for the demoralization and arrogance of their leaders had not then sufficiently sunk into the public mind. What has been the result of this victory? Governor Seward also flung himself into the hands of the stockjobbing clique of Wall street, and every measure and every appointment has been dictated by the New York American, and the money changers who support its sinking fortunes. As an excuse for this policy, it is stated that certain land speculations of Governor Seward in Chataque county, which became deranged about two years ago, were lifted out of ruin by the assistance of this clique, and hence he felt bound to make his appointments, and shape his measures agreeable to their wishes and their interests. However strong these reasons may be to Governor Seward, the great body of the independent whig party have become disgusted at the doings of last winter—and particularly so have the conservatives.

But the final and crowning reason for this astounding counter revolution may be traced to the insane conduct of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Wise, and other whig leaders in the last Congress. The madness and vindictiveness with which Wise rushed at Mr Woodbury in the investigation, was as weak as it was foolish—and the insanity, folly, and absolute drunkenness after dinner, with which the rest dashed into a war fever on the Maine Boundary humbug, astonished, paralyzed, and made prudent men begin to think, and to draw back. The mercantile body of this city, so sensitive on the subject of our foreign relations, had the deep mortification to see their vital interests almost sacrificed without a pang of remorse, and accordingly anticipated that every thing would be placed in the jaws of danger, if such men as Clay and Webster had the management of public affairs. To this cause may be partly attributed the apathy, the change, the revolution which has just taken place during the present spring, heightened and induced by reflection on past policy. From all the facts before them—the mad speeches of last Congress—the drunken revels before and after, many calmly came to the conclusion that Mr Van Buren, with all his faults, was a safer man than Clay or Webster, who would so thoughtlessly, so heedlessly, so foolishly, after dinner, rush into a foreign war, on a question not worth a tenth part of the interest, that such a change would lay in wide spread ruins.

These are some of the leading causes which have produced this strange revolution, and prostrated the whigs in this city. Many will say there was cheating and colonizing, and so there was—but both parties are alike guilty on these points. The leading reason is the demoralization, the arrogance, the folly, the wickedness, the imprudence, the ignorance, the want of experience of the whig leaders and whig editors. Such men as King, Webb, North, Hoxie, De Forest, would ruin any cause.

Such is our disconsolate—such is our melancholy condition. Do we give up the ship? Never. Let the Whigs pluck up a little courage—let them reform and reorganize—never give up the cause—but knock your false guides to the devil. We have been well licked by the locofocos, but there is a strong consolation, that we have richly deserved the licking we have got. Let us look upon it as a very salutary chastisement from the kind hands of Providence. Lay aside, hereafter, such men as Clay, Webster, Wise, &c. Take up such a man as the gallant General Scott, as the candidate against Martin Van Buren. Collect your scattered senses, in scattered troops. Under the banner of the HERO OF CHIPPEWA, the PACIFIC, FOR every where, the whigs next fall may yet recover their lost ground. Cheer up—go ahead. The locofocos may have yet to laugh at the wrong side of their mouths. We, therefore, in order to

have a name, a banner, some potent spell to swear by, during the next summer, propose at once to the whigs, the instant

Nomination not subject to any Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANY DAMNED FOOL YOU PLEASE.

Correspondence of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

OGDENSBURG, Saturday evening, April 14, 1839.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer "United States" started upward on her first trip, having on board a great number of passengers, among whom were several women and children. On striking out into the river, being then nearly opposite Prescott, five or six cannons were discharged at her from the wharf at Prescott, loaded as is averred with ball, three of which were plainly seen by more than fifty people to strike the water near her. As she did not turn about, we cannot tell whether any of the shot struck her, but it is supposed they did not. Several of the citizens have however, gone on horseback to Morristown, 12 miles above here, in hope of meeting the boat and ascertaining whether any damage was done.

The cause of this outrage is well known. The Canadians are incensed against the boat on account of the part she took in towing the Patriots to Prescott last fall; which was done without the knowledge or consent of the owners. The officers then in charge of the boat have been discharged, and yet to gratify a silly rage they have conceived against the boat, they fire on her and thus endanger the lives of the unoffending passengers, in the hope of destroying the boat.

From the Oswego Herald of April 17.

The United States came up the lake on Monday, under the command of the veteran Capt. Whitney, late of the Great Britain, and left at nine o'clock in the evening for Lewiston. We understand she is to run regularly between Lewiston & Ogdensburg, touching at the intermediate ports on the American side.

We regret to learn that on leaving Ogdensburg on Sunday evening, a fire of musketry was opened upon the States from Prescott, the shot falling short. She was also fired at while passing Brockville, but at too great distance from the Canada shore for the shot to take effect.

If this treatment of American boats is to be allowed by the Canadian authorities, it is useless to strive for the restoration of a friendly intercourse, and the sooner we have war the better.

The Great Western sailed from New York for Bristol on the 22d.

MARRIED—On the 25th of April, in the city of Lexington, Ky., by the Rev. Mr. McMahon, Mr. Chas. Edward Gehard, native of Saxony, to Miss ANN C. CONRY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Conry, of Philadelphia.

In Louisville, on the 23d ult., JAMES WEIR, Esq. of Greenville, Ky., to Miss JANE A. SNOD, of Louisville.

On the 23d of April, in the city of Covington, by the Rev. Mr. Kertley, Mr. Wm. Exner, formerly of this city, to Miss LADY ANN BUSH, daughter of P. Bush, Esq. all of Covington.

DIED—On the 21st day of April 1839, ANN MOORE, the consort of Professor Moore, late of Transylvania University, after a protracted illness of three months, aged 48 years.

She was a truly great woman. A good Christian and wife, and affectionate mother, and a kind and benevolent friend. She had acquired, by reading, much general information, and she had a mind capable of comprehending the most abstruse problems in Philosophy.

Kentucky Bible Convention.

THE ensuing annual meeting of the Baptist Bible Convention will be held in the first Baptist meeting house in the city of Lexington, commencing on Friday 3d of May, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Committee appointed by the Church will receive and make arrangements for the Convention, where we hope much important business will be done.

May 2, 1839. 18-11

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN, No. 14, W. Main Street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-12

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.

T. R.

City Property for Sale.

ONE new and commodious BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Mulberry Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Jas. Weir's factory. One BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Upper street, opposite Mr. A. T. Skillman's residence and two thirds of a lot adjoining.

Also, TWO BUILDING LOTS, on Winchester street, one a corner lot, the other adjoining, both splendid buildings lots. The above property will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars enquire of

THOS. RANKIN, Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-13

Longwood for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public auction, on the 29th of May next, this desirable residence, containing 14 ACRES OF LAND, a portion of it in the city limits, about one mile from the Court-house. Upon it is a Dwelling house of brick, conveniently arranged, and of the most substantial kind, and all necessary out buildings. The grounds are all well improved as any in the vicinity of the city, and ornamented with the most choice and delightful Shrubby and Fruit Trees, that this climate boasts of. I consider it unnecessary to enter into a lengthy description of this property, as persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine it for themselves, and I am sure that no description I could give of it can equal its merits.

Also, at the same time, will be offered for sale, 14 ACRES adjoining the above, fronting on Main Cross Street, immediately out of the city limits, in progress of being improved. An equal number of acres, as desirable for improving and converting into a residence, cannot be procured in the same distance of the city.

The above property may be purchased at any time between this and the 29th of May, at private sale, and if not sold by that time, it will be sold as above.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-14

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazier's corner and Bennett's Hotel. Lex., April 19, 1838 16-11

Doctor Holland

HAS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-15

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

WOOL CARDING & SPINNING,

At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining counties carded immediately.

He still continues to COLOR and WEAVE CARPETING.

CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for Wool or Wood.

ISAAC SPRAKE, Lexington, May 2, 1839. 2m-18

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. H. CHAPMAN, Lexington, May 2, 1839. 11-18

Public Sale of Land.

ON the 13th day of May next, the subscribers will sell at public Auction, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in Clarke county, Kentucky, containing 134 ACRES. The Land is on the waters of Stoner's Creek, and adjoins the lands of the late Col. Wornall, about 8 miles from Winchester. It has a good proportion of valuable timber, is well watered, and in point of fertility thought to be equal to any land in that county. The sale will be made on the premises and the terms of sale accommodating, and made known on that day.

THOMAS GRIGGS, JAMES GRIGGS, Executors of Thos. Griggs, Dec'd.

May 2, 1839. 18-15

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD, Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-11

NOTICE.

THE undersigned expects to take a collecting tour, through Indiana and Illinois, and will start between the 1st and 10th or 15th ensuing. He will visit all the intermediate towns between Lexington and Indianapolis, and between the latter place and Terra Haute, thence to Vandalia, to Springfield, to Jacksonville, and generally through the State of Illinois.

The Editor of the Citizen, at Paris; of the Eagle, at Maysville, and of the Commonwealth, at Frankfort, if they have collections to be made on the above named routes, can insert this advertisement and address the subscriber, who will cheerfully undertake this or any other business entrusted to him.

W. C. BELL, Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-31

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held in the City of Lexington on the 3d Monday in May next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

LEVI TYLER, President, April 9, 1839. 15td of the Lex. & O. R. Co.

TAXATION.

THE Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the City of Lexington, will, at their Council Chamber, on the first Thursday in May next, hear appeals from those persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment for the present year.

By order of the Board, JAMES P. MEGOWAN, Clerk. April 20, 1839. 17-31

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-11

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs

the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. Denzey's Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-11

WANTED,

A FEW Thousand Dollars Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee Bank notes—which will be taken at the lowest rates of discount, at the office of D. Bradford, Esq. by Wm. R. BRADFORD, Lexington, April 11, 1839. 15-31

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS, October 4, 1838 40-11

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to wretched sufferings by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH,

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHAIRS, and CARRIAGES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836-55-11

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 27, West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. G. MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is receiving and opening at his Store Rooms, (one door above Huggins' Corner,) a large and fashionable assortment of

English, French, India & American Merchandise,

Embracing every description of Goods suited to this section and the approaching season, and including many scarce and desirable articles, not usually brought to the West, all of which have been selected out of the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, with care and attention, at unusual low rates, and will be sold upon accommodating terms, either by the quantity or at retail.

Purchasers visiting this market, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call before buying, as I can assure them that my assortment is very large and complete, and I am disposed to sell Goods as CHEAP and upon as fair terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as I will take great pleasure in showing my Goods.

In the above will be found a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and New Style Goods for gentlemen and boys' summer wear. French Painted Lawns, Muslins, Chintz, Embroidered and plain Muslin Delaines, Painted Challis, Light Islahams; Scotch Ingrain and Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Ladies and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gloves, &c.; Elegant French Needlework, Muslin Caps and Collars, New Style Straw Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Cambrie and Silk Hankerchiefs.

Good coarse Wool, Jams, Linsey, Socks, Feathers Bacon, &c. taken at the market price for Goods.

J. G. MORRISON.

March 21, 1839-12-2m.

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT,

and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sensitive is indeed "a providential discovery FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

January 3, 1838 1-11

NEW FIRM.

M'LEAR & BEARD,

HAVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. McLEA, corner of Main Street and Broadway, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c. &c. are the best that could be procured in New Orleans, with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, and on as good terms, as any other house in the city, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they feel assured that they can offer for as great inducements as any other house.

They have just received a large assortment of Queensware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Cumbernauld's superior Superior FLOUR, &c.

Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.

F. McLEAR, JOSEPH BEARD.

Lexington, April 25-17-3m

FOR SALE,

FOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS

NEAR LEXINGTON.

GENL. COMBS has determined to divide his place, (Barland) near this city, on the Winchester Turnpike, into four parts, to accommodate gentlemen desiring to purchase, and the same will be sold, on the premises, On Saturday, the 18th day of May next,

At 3 o'clock, p. m. to the highest bidder, without reserve. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January next, and the other half on the 1st of January, 1841. Possession to be delivered as soon as the growing crop is taken off.

A Map may be seen at my Auction Store, or Mr. Graves, residing at the mansion house, will show the lines of the several subdivisions to persons desiring to purchase.

No. 1 contains 45 Acres, including a Brick Mansion, with 6 rooms, in good repair; new Kitchen and Servants' rooms; Barn, Store, very large Ice House, and other necessary buildings; a beautiful Fish Pond.

No. 2 contains 37 Acres, and is now partly in cultivation, the balance a rich and productive meadow, and is among the most beautiful building sites near Lexington—commanding a view of Transylvania University and the Northern part of the city, as well as of the valley of Cane Run.

No. 3 contains 27 Acres, one-fourth of which is a beautiful Sugar-tree Grove, high and commanding in its position, and just such a place as a Poet or a Painter would delight to fix his dwelling.

No. 4 contains 36 Acres, and is a woodland pasture, with one or two beautiful elevations for building.

The whole within the first Turnpike Gate.

G. CHRISTY, Auctioneer.

Lexington, April 17, 1838. 16-11

F. K. HUNT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practise in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His Office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839-8-3m.

BLUE-LION WATER.

THE first spring arrival of this healthful and delicious water, has just been received, by D. Bradford, No. 28, Main st., and will be sold by the barrel or smaller quantity.

The price for a barrel will be \$4 50, and in every instance \$5 in addition must be deposited until the barrel is returned.

April 4, 1839 14.

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry Streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838-41

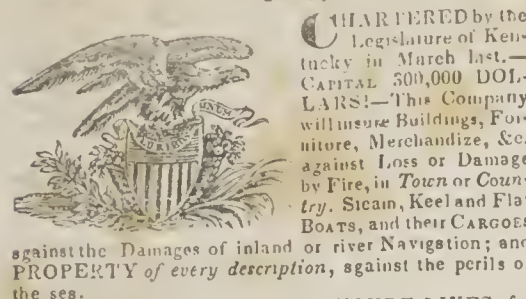
POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON Monday last, the 21st instant, between Newtown and Clement Nutt's, dec'd, was lost, a large Calfskin Pocket Book, with my name written in it; containing two Notes on John R. Dunkap, one on James Turnbull and one on F. S. Gaines, and various other papers of no use to any person except myself. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said notes payable to me.

Any person finding the said Pocket Book, and delivering the same to me, with its contents, shall be liberally rewarded.

W. A. GAINES, Newtown, Scott County, Ky. April 24, 1839.

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company



CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. CAPITAL \$500,000. DOLLARS.—This Company will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country, Sicca, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Carcasses, and their Cargoes, and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

“This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.”

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:
JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, J. H. HIGGINS, THOS. C. OREAR, H. H. THURMAN, A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex. May 7, 1838 21-1f

NEW GOODS, FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY, AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.

No. 13, West Main Street.
WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American DRY GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK, Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market. Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.

H. C. & Co.
Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

Elizabeth Meridith's Creditors

ARE hereby notified, that I will sit as Commissioner at my office on the 29th of MAY NEXT, and receive and audit claims against the estate of Elizabeth Meridith, dec'd, from that time until the 15th of June, 1839, at which time a Report will be made to the Court, and all claims not then presented will be barred.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.
April 19, 1839. 17-1d



TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble, Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of TINWARE, which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Stair and other Lamps, and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING COOKING STOVES.

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG, WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

Wool-dyed Black, blue, and fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish; Plain and Figured Satins, Tulle, Mersalles, and other fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boys' Summer Wear; Embroidery, such as Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses; Thread Lisle and Mantilla Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment; Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior; Mouslin De Laine, Poir De Cherry, Chally and Challinets, Plain and Embroidered; Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Point De Soi, Gro De Paris and Verite Lustrating Silks, Fancy Colors and Black; Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hosiery and Half Hosiery; Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hosiery, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves; Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety; Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article; Misses and Children's Shoes; Men and Boy's Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line; Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays; Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

“We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying.”

D. M. CRAIG, E. W. CRAIG.
Lexington, March 20, 1839—12-1f

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1842, on the following post routes in Kentucky, will be received at the Department until the 25th day of May next, at 5 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 1st day of June next ensuing.

KENTUCKY.

3331. From Burkesville to Monroe, Tenn. 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Burkesville every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Monroe same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Monroe every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Burkesville same day by 6 p. m.

Proposals to carry this mail twice a week in stages commencing at Columbia, will also be considered, times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3332. From Columbia, by Alexander Walker's and Joseph Nelson's jr. to Edmonton, 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Columbia every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Edmonton every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p. m.

3333. From Chaplin, by Hobb's Mill and Paoli, to Maxville, 15 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chaplin every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Maxville same day by 11 a. m.
Leave Maxville every Monday at 1 p. m., arrive at Chaplin same day by 6 p. m.

3334. From Flag Spring, by Motier and Locust Grove on the Ohio river, to Augusta, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Flag Spring every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Augusta same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Augusta every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Flag Spring same day by 4 p. m.

3335. From Greenville, by the mouth of Muddy River, to Morgantown, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greenville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 7 p. m.
Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greenville same day by 7 p. m.

3336. From Glasgow, to Hartsville, Tenn. 58 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Glasgow every other Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Hartsville next day by 12 m.
Leave Hartsville every other Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Glasgow next day by 8 p. m.

3337. From Greensburg to Edmonton, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Greensburg every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Edmonton every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 4 p. m.

3338. From Henderson to Carlisle, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Henderson every Wednesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same day by 4 p. m.
Leave Carlisle every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Henderson same day by 4 p. m.

Proposals to carry this mail twice a week, in stages, or in four-horse post coaches, and commencing the route at Louisville, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3339. From Jefferson, by Chaplin and Taylorsville, to Harrodsburg, 55 miles and back once a week.
Leave Jefferson every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Harrodsburg same day by 12 m.
Leave Harrodsburg every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Jefferson next day by 7 p. m.

Proposals to carry this mail three times in a week in stages, or in four-horse post coaches, and commencing the route at Louisville, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3340. From Laurenceburg, by Van Buren, to Taylorsville, 30 miles and back once a week.
Leave Laurenceburg every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Taylorsville same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Taylorsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Laurenceburg same day by 5 p. m.

3341. From Little Sandy Saline, by Charles N. Lewis's to Blainsville, 25 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Blainsville same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Blainsville every other Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline by 3 p. m.

3342. From Monticello to Albany, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Monticello every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Albany same day by 7 p. m.
Leave Albany every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p. m.

3343. From Monroe, by Salt Works, on Little Barren river, to Edmonton, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Monroe every Thursday at 12 m., arrive at Edmonton same day by 8 p. m.
Leave Edmonton every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Monroe same day by 2 p. m.

3344. From Newcastle to Wallaceville, 12 miles and back once a week.
Leave Newcastle every Wednesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Wallaceville same day by 12 m.
Leave Wallaceville every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Newcastle same day by 5 p. m.

3345. From Princeton, by Cold Springs and Montezuma, to Providence, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Providence same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Providence every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p. m.

3346. From Princeton, by Millville and Ferry Corner to Canton, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Princeton every Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Canton same day by 5 p. m.
Leave Canton every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 3 p. m.

3347. From Paducah to Wadesboro, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Paducah every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wadesboro same day by 7 p. m.
Leave Wadesboro every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Paducah same day by 7 p. m.

Proposals, to carry the mail tri-weekly, in stages, running through to Paris, Tennessee, will also be considered; times of departure and arrival to be stated.

3348. From Picketon, by the mouth of Pond Creek, to Logan C. H. Va. 79 miles and back once a week.
Leave Picketon every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Logan C. H. next day by 7 p. m.
Leave Logan C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Picketon next day by 7 p. m.

3349. From Poplar Flat, Lewis co. to Mount Carmel Fleming co. 15 miles and back once a week.
Leave Poplar Flat every Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Mount Carmel same day by 12 m.
Leave Mount Carmel every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Poplar Flat same day by 6 p. m.

3350. From Somerset to Jonestown, on the north side of the Cumberland river, 35 miles and back once a week.
Leave Somerset every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jonestown same day by 7 p. m.
Leave Jonestown every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Somerset same day by 7 p. m.

3351. From Springfield, Tenn. by Keysburg, Ky. and Trenton, to Hopkinsville 50 miles and back once a week.
Leave Springfield every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Hopkinsville next day by 11 a. m.
Leave Hopkinsville every Thursday at 1 p. m., arrive at Springfield next day by 7 p. m.

3352. From Stephensport to Booneport, 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Stephensport every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Booneport same day by 11 a. m.
Leave Booneport every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Stephensport same day by 7 p. m.

3353. From West Liberty, by Joseph Adkin's, to Little Sandy Saline, 35 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave West Liberty every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Little Sandy Saline same day by 7 p. m.
Leave Little Sandy Saline every other Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at West Liberty same day by 7 p. m.

3354. From Williamstown to Warsaw, 22 miles and back once a week.
Leave Williamstown every Monday at 12 m., arrive at Warsaw same day by 7 p. m.
Leave Warsaw every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Williamstown same day by 1 p. m.

3355. From Witcher's Cross Roads, by Isaac Pipkin's, Reuben Roark's and Grey Cook's, to Tompkinsville, 25 miles and back once a week.
Leave Witcher's Cross Roads every Saturday at 9 a. m., arrive at Tompkinsville same day by 6 p. m.
Leave Tompkinsville every Sunday at 7 a. m., arrive at Witcher's Cross Roads same day by 4 p. m.

NOTES.

1 Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2 No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form: viz: “The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of September next, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed.”

“Dated , 1839.” This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good this guarantee.

3 This guarantee being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

4 The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

5 He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a pro rata reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

6 He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route; for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

7 He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required; for violating the Post Office law; for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

8 If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

9 Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and post office blanks.

10 The Postmaster General is prohibited, by law, from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

11 On post coach and stage routes, where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated, unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

12 The proposals should be sent to the Department, sealed, endorsed “Mail proposals in the State of ,” and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

AMOS KENDALL.
Post Office Department,
April 1, 1839. 4 w

THE CELEBRATED STALLION, HICKORY JOHN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the farm of THOS. H. HUNT, 3 miles west of Lexington, lying between the Leestown and Geo. Town roads, and will be let to mares at \$40 each, payable in the season, which expires on the 15th July next, or \$50 payable on the 1st of November thereafter. The best blue grass pasturage gratis to mares from a distance, but I am not to be held responsible for accidents or escapes.

For particulars see Bills, and the Observer & Reporter, and the Intelligencer.
March 25, 1839—13-1f.

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF-MEN OF THE SOUTH & WEST!

THE STUD OF HORSES belonging to Col John Heth, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at the Lexington Kentucky Races, during the ensuing Spring Meeting. Among them are the following, of the most approved and fashionable stock:

A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Brender, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier. A brown mare, Drunken Frolic, out of Brender, Collier's dam, by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister to old Sir Archy.

A Filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken Frolic.

A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of Drunken Frolic.

A Bay Filly, 2 years old, by Gohanna, out of Drunken Frolic.

A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Tariff Mare.

Ormond, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and others that will be presented, with extended Pedigree of each, on the day of sale.

The brown mare Brender, was got by Young Whip, the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky, her dam by old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.

MILES C. SELDEN.
Richmond, Va. Feb. 26, 1839—11-1d.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-1f

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE undersigned are now receiving, direct from N. Orleans, 60 Hhds. prime Sugar; 130 Sacks Rio, Havana and Java Coffee; 80 Boxes Halves and Qrs. M. R. Raisins; 20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga Wine; 25 Bbls. Lt. Sugar;

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at the lowest rates.

CARTY & COOK,
No. 16, corner of south upper and water sts.
Lex March 12—11-1f Int. & Ober. insert.



Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention. In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.
March 21, 1839—12-1f.

JOHN M. MCALLA, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-resident claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles brought in will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept 5, 1838 36-1f

WINE.

MADEIRA—in pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
TINTA MADEIRA—in Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
PORT, White and Red—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
ROXBURY and CLARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;

HOKE—in cases;
LOUISIANAWEINER;
JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet];
HOCKHEIMER;
SAUTERN;
MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;
CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;
SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,
A large supply of Champagne and Cogniac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. March 14, 1839—11-1f.

BEER.

LEXINGTON BREWERY,

West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of

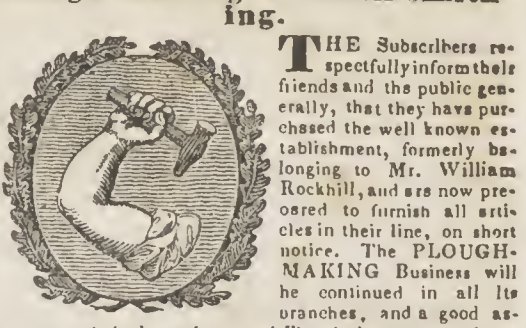
PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838.—46-6m

Plough Making & Black-smithing.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

W. M. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Socket, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.
Lex Sep 7.—53-1f B. & H.

Plate, County, Corporation & Company SEALS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and dispatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-st., opposite Brennan's Hotel.

FRANKLIN THORPE.
April 4, 1839. 14-1f.

Auction and Commission Store.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally